

Specific Terms, People, Ideas, and Events
AP WORLD HISTORY REVIEW

CONTENT	EXPLANATION / SIGNIFICANCE
Demographics	Population settlements; who lives where, why; birth-rates – increase or decrease; urban or rural
Foraging	Hunters and gatherers
Civilization	Societies that have advanced culture including a political system, job specialization, written language, and complex religions
Independent Invention	The idea that two or more different cultures could have invented the same thing without being influenced by another. Example: the wheel was invented in different places at different times
Metallurgy	Melting of metals for human use; examples: copper for decorations, iron for tools and weapons, etc. Civilizations that mastered metallurgy advanced quicker than others.
Polytheism	The belief in more than one god. Dominate belief system prior to Judaism.
Harrapan Civilization	Another name for the Indus River Valley civilization; known for advanced cities of Mohenjo-Daro
Shang Dynasty	Developed along the Yellow River (Huang He); known for oracle bones
Social Structure	All civilizations have some type of social structure. Most early societies had a social structure that included rulers and priests at the top of the social structure and peasants and slaves at the bottom.
Loss of Empire	There are major upheavals when an empire collapses. The Han, Roman, and Gupta Empires all collapsed during the Foundations era. The collapse of the Roman Empire was more significant because of centralization that had been placed on all aspects of society to the institutions in Rome. Europeans were lost and shocked after the fall of the Roman Empire. In China, their concept of <u>Dynastic Cycle</u> led to acceptance of the fall as a natural occurrence.
Caste System	Aryan/Hindu system of social divisions based upon birth. People could not move caste except through reincarnation. Associated with racism. Comparable to Confucian concept of order. Most social systems are pretty class-restrictive – most people stay in the class he/she was born into.
Classical Civilizations	Refers to civilizations that were considered far more advanced than others. These included: Han, Gupta, Greek, and Roman. They all had major advanced in technology, art, trade, and political systems.
Neolithic Revolution /Agricultural Revolution	Movement from foragers to permanent settlers. Led to villages and communities. Also led to gender restrictions.
Patriarchal Systems	Male dominated societies. All major civilizations have been patriarchal.
Bureaucracy	An elaborate government system that has numerous people involved in processing and administering the government. Most known in China and is associated with the Scholar-Gentry class created through the Civil Service Exams.
Aristotle	Greek philosopher who is also known for scientific observations. Most of his conclusions were not challenged until the Scientific Revolution.
Indian Ocean Trade	Provided trading opportunities between Africa and Asia. Europe was included somewhat.
Bantus	Nomadic peoples from Africa who traveled around Africa spreading language and farming methods
Caliphate	Arab/Islamic religious and political leader. The first caliph after Muhammad was Abu Bakr.
Polynesians	Peoples of southwest Pacific Ocean who traveled from island to island via boats; includes natives of New Zealand, Samoa, and Hawaii
Dar al-Islam	Unity in the Islamic world through language and religion. Similar to "nationalism" but transcends boundaries of race and ethnic background.
Missionary	A person who intentionally spreads a faith. Historically, Buddhists, Christians, and Muslims have been active in missionary outreach.
Economic	Refers to major advances and changes occurring in an economic system. Historically would

Revolutions	apply to the major changes in Tang and Song China.
East-West Schism	The split in Christianity in 1054. Prior to this time there was only one “Christian Church.” The Catholic (universal) Church split into a Roman/Western Church and an Eastern Orthodox Church. Issues that led to the schism included the use of icons, the role of the Pope, and the celibacy of priests. They remain slip today. Roman Catholics are dominant in Western Europe, Canada, Australia, and Latin America. Eastern Orthodoxy is dominant in Greece, Russia, eastern Europe, and the Middle East (those who are Christians in the ME are predominantly Orthodox. During one of the Crusades the Europeans actually sacked Constantinople, the center of Orthodox Christianity. Pope John Paul II apologized in the 1990s.
Migrations	Movements of large groups of people from one place to another. Normally very disruptive to the area being “invaded.” Warfare, political upheaval, and conflict normally occur, as does cultural diffusion. Most notable migrations: Huns, Germans, Arabs, Vikings, Bantu, Mongols, Turks, and Aztecs.
Plague	Black Death that devastated Europe during the Middle Ages. Came from Asia along trade routes and were spread by the fleas on rats. Was called a pandemic due to its quick nature.
Urbanization	The settlement of people into cities. Normally associated with industrialization, as that would cause large numbers of people to settle near each other. China was the most urbanized during the Middle Ages, while European cities became the most urbanized after the Renaissance.
Feudalism	Political system used in Europe and Japan. The system was based on military service (knights and samurais) in exchange for land grants made to the lords or shoguns. In Europe the King had a lot of power while in Japan, the Emperor was only a figurehead. The Code of Chivalry guided the behavior of the European knights while the Code of Bushido guided the behavior of the Japanese Samurai.
Byzantine Empire	The Eastern Roman Empire that outlasted the Roman Empire by hundreds of years. It’s location and control of the Dardanelles provided riches to the empire. It served as the center of Christianity for the eastern part of Europe. It encompassed large sections of Asia and parts of Europe and Africa. Nationalism caused problems in the empire as Arabs sought to separate themselves from the Byzantine Empire and support Islam and conquest.
World Trade Network	During the period prior to Columbus the major trading networks were the Indian Ocean Trade, the Silk Roads, and the Trans-Saharan trade routes. These allowed for a trading network that included Asia, Africa, and Europe. A truly “world” trade network would not develop under the discovery of the Americas.
Columbian Exchange	Exchange of food, animals, and diseases from the Americas to Europe and Asia; led to the death of millions of Native Americans; led to the survival of millions of Europeans (potato)
Mamluks	Christian slaves who were used as soldiers in the Abbasid and other Islamic dynasties. Since the Koran forbids Muslims from fighting each other, Mamluks were useful. Many converted to Islam, but their lack of allegiance to tribes helped the caliphates conquer areas. On several occasions they actually rose to power and ruled. Mamluks took over Egypt and ruled from 1250 – 1380 and defeated the Ottomans. Mamluks also served in Napoleon’s army and briefly overthrew Ottoman rule in Baghdad.
Manorialism	The economic system of the Middle Ages that was centered on the manor (like a plantation). Manors were self-sufficient and were awarded to lords by the Kings in the feudal contract.
Crusades	Begun in 1095 as an effort by European Christians to take the Holy Land (Jerusalem) from the Muslims. The 1 st Crusade was somewhat successful in that Jerusalem was secured; however, other crusades were all failures. This era did bring about trade between the “Crusading” states (European countries like France, Spain, and England) and the Islamic States. Desire for Asian goods increases and Europeans begin to focus on finding water routes to Asia.
Papacy	The Pope and the leadership of the Roman Catholic Church. Historically the papacy has played a large role in political affairs in Europe and Latin America. After the fall of the Roman Empire, the Papacy and the Roman Catholic Church provided stability to Europe during the Middle Ages.
Empires	Major empires during the 1450 – 1750 period controlled large segments of territory. The term “gunpowder empires” applies to most because of their ability to use force to seize large segments of land. Empires included: China, Ottoman, Portugal, Spain, Russia, France,

	England, Mughal, Kongo, Benin, Oyo, and Songhay.
Slave Systems	Slavery has existed since the earliest known history. During the 1450 – 1750 time period most slaves were from Africa. Fellow Africans sold many into slavery. Female slaves made up the bulk of the slaves sent from Africa to the Islamic states. They were usually concubines. The Atlantic Slave Trade sent millions of Africans across the Atlantic to serve as slaves in agriculture.
Scientific Revolution	The era of European history when great scientific advances were made. These include Copernicus and Galileo's astronomy, Newton's gravity, physics, and calculus, and explorations into different types of power. These discoveries helped to start the Industrial Revolution. They also proved to be challenging for the population and rulers as many ideas challenged traditional Biblical and governmental teachings.
Enlightenment	The period dominated by French thinkers. Basic challenges to the authority of the king, freedom of speech, press, and religion, and the role of commoners in the government were revolutionary. These ideas led to the American, French, and Latin American Revolutions.
Neo-Confucianism	A mixture of Confucianism and Buddhism.
Artistic Movements 1450 – 1750	The Renaissance dominated Europe with its glorification of human achievements. The Mughal (Indian) art of the period was inspired by Islamic design and the Taj Mahal is an example. The Ming Dynasty was building the Forbidden City and mastering porcelain production. The Tokugawa Shogunate had Kabuki theatre and Haiku poetry. Russian architecture mirrored that found in the Byzantine Empire. In Africa, the Benin civilization was using bronze in sculpture.
Imperialism	The first wave of imperialism refers primarily to European colonization of the Americas, Africa, and Asia. One country takes over another for economic reasons.
Coercive Labor Systems	Included slavery, indentured servitude, serfdom, and indentured servitude.
Empire Building	Process of creating empires. In Africa, it was a system of successor states with new states simply building upon previous states. In Europe, nations emerged under powerful monarchs who sought out new territory to improve economic conditions. In Asia, China conquered most areas directly. Some areas allowed being "tribute states" where regions pay money not to be conquered.
European exploration	China controlled the exploration (Zheng He) until the Portuguese begin to explore in search of water routes to Asia. Important explorers included da Gama, Columbus, and Magellan.
Absolutism	European monarchs concept that the monarch, normally king, is absolute in power and does not have to seek approval, advice, or input from anyone or anything else. Often associated with the Divine Right of Kings concept that the king is only answerable to God. Louis XIV was an example of an absolutist monarch.
Reformation	Led by Martin Luther, it brought about the Protestant movement that broke from the Catholic Church. Prior to Luther, all Christians in Western Europe were Catholic. This limited the authority and influence of the papacy, but also resulted in massive wars. The Thirty Years War devastated Europe.
Constantinople	Capital city of the Byzantine Empire. It was sacked by the Turks during the 15 th century and was renamed Istanbul.
Siege of Vienna	The farthest north the Ottomans got in Europe. The Siege ended with the Ottomans retreating. The Ottomans continued to hold large sections of the Balkans (areas around Greece and the former Yugoslavia) under their control until World War I.
Harem	Refers to the area where the Sultan's women were kept. Included wives and concubines. Importance is found in the influence that the mothers of the sultans played in affairs. They had great influence in the Ottoman Empire.
Industrial Revolution	Effort to build factories for massive production. Occurred in China first, then in Europe, Japan, and Russia. Greatly altered economic and social systems.
Emancipation	1833 Britain abolishes slavery 1861 Serfs freed in Russia 1863 Emancipation Proclamation in the United States 1888 Brazil becomes the last country to outlaw slavery

Nationalism	Pride and unity in one's background and common heritage. Includes common religions, ethnic groups, languages, and histories. Used as a political force in history as people sought to break free from rule of "others." Seen in 19 th century Europe with the unification of Germany and Italy. Seen in uprisings against expansive empires like the Ottomans and Mongols. Was a major cause of World War I. Found in Europe in the late 20 th century with the breakup of Yugoslavia. Also seen in Africa as countries sought to eject European rule. Pan Arabism is a major force in the Middle East where Arabs see Westerners as interfering.
Nation-State	Having a political boundary that is made up of one "nation" of people. Example would be Serbia for Serbs.
Racism	Believing that one race is superior to another. Used historically to justify imperialism and human rights abuses.
Western Dominance	The disproportionate share of the world's wealth and resources as found in "Western" countries. This wealth and power is seen as abusing the developing countries of the world.
Modernization Theory	The belief that technology will be able to bring developing nations to higher economic standards and production.
Role of Women	During the 19 th Century the role of women began to change as more women participated in the industrial revolution. Some female rulers of note included Queen Victoria of England and Empress Dowager of China. In the 20 th Century the role of women became expanded through suffrage movements. Women serve in government and business positions in many parts of the world.
Foreign Domination	One country being controlled by another. Can be through economic control rather than actual occupation.
Western Intervention	The tendency of "Western" countries (United States and Europe) to intervene in developing countries.
Meiji Restoration	Overthrow of the Japanese feudal system. Led to increase trade and opening up of ports to Westerners. Modernized Japan through Industrial Revolution.
Jacobins	Radical political group that was responsible for the Reign of Terror during the French Revolution.
Boxer Rebellion	When a group of Chinese began attacking foreigners in China. After an attack in Peking (not Beijing) U.S. ships arrived to "help." This just increased the xenophobic feelings in China.
Suez Canal	Connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea. Built with funds from Britain and France but controlled (now) by Egypt.
Muhammad Ali	Leader of Egypt who helped fight Wahabbis and gained recognition for Egypt in the 1800s. Set out many domestic reforms that helped Egypt gain independence from Great Britain.
Marxism	The economic theories proposed by Karl Marx that called for collective ownership of the means of production. Most associated with Communism.
Social Darwinism	The concept that the strongest and most able in society will survive (the survival of the fittest). Used to justify imperialism – non-western people were struggling because they were not strong enough to prosper – up to Westerners to help them – The White Man's Burden
Impressionism	European artistic movement that sought to create a first "impression" rather than exact details; took many artistic clues from Japanese prints
Balance of Power	The concept that world power should be "balanced" so that no one country or group of countries control too much.
League of Nations	Created at the end of the World War I as the brainchild of President Woodrow Wilson. The intent was to prevent further war through international dialogue. Failed to act effectively to deal with Hitler and Mussolini and was replaced by the United Nations.
United Nations	Body that provides dialogue for international concerns and an option of collective security to areas in need (UN troops).
Non-Aligned Nations	Developing nations that meet together to try to deal with issues and concerns.
Decolonization	The process in Latin America, Africa, and parts of Asia of Western powers leaving. Some was accomplished through rebellions and wars.
Genocide	Intentional efforts to annihilate a group of people. In the 20 th century the most well known was the Holocaust, but others occurred. These included: 1.5 million Armenians killed by Turks,;

	about 7 million Ukrainians and other non-Russians, under Stalin; Rape of Nanking resulted in about 300,000 Chinese killed by Japanese; and 2 million Cambodians died under the Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot.
Breakup of Soviet Union	1991 breakup of the Soviet union into 15 separate countries. Marked the official end of the Cold War as the United States obviously didn't have anyone to fight.
Great Depression	Massive economic collapse of economies all over the world. The United States and Europe were hit most directly, but other regions lost crucial export income.
Pacific Rim	Refers to China, Australia, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Japan, Laos, and the Philippines. Has become a major economic bloc in world production and trade.
Multinational Corporations	Corporations that are international in nature. They include Coca Cola, Nike, Exxon, Toyota, and Sony. They normally as associated with taking advantage of cheap labor in developing countries and not helping the countries economically.
Feminism	Women's rights in regards to political, economic, and social participation and power.
Globalization	The concept of the world being made "smaller." Includes concepts of technology and communications/transportation. Also associated with multi-national corporations and the dominant western culture.
Resistance and Religious Responses	In the 20 th century the Tibetans have resisted Communist China rule. Buddhism has supported this. Also, in Poland, Pope John Paul II's religious condemnation of communism helped to lead to free elections and the fall of the Soviet Union.
Deforestation	Massive cutting down of rain forests in Latin America and Asia. Leads to economic development for the country, but leads to environmental problems for the rest of the world.
Green Movement	Environmental movement
The West/The East	During the Cold War, the was seen as either "communistic and dictatorial" or "capitalistic and democratic." Eastern countries were aligned with the Soviet Union and included the Eastern Bloc (Poland, Romania, and East Germany), Cuba, and China. The western countries aligned with the United States and Western Europe.
Consumer Society	Society that is dominated by buying and spending.
High Tech Warfare/Guerrilla Warfare	High tech warfare includes missiles, submarines, and fighter jets. Most developing nations lack such weapons and rely upon guerrilla tactics like ambush, civilian soldiers, and homemade bombs.
Third World Economic Development	Economic development in developing countries is very challenging. Most are still agricultural and rely on cash crops. Some have begun to industrialize but are normally being controlled by multi-national companies. Most are highly indebt to industrialized countries.
Fascism	Extreme nationalism in a state where the glorification of the state is the defining characteristic. This included: Hitler's Nazi Germany, Mussolini's Italy, Franco in Spain, and Japan prior to WWII.
Internationalization of Culture	Local cultures and traditions being replaced by an "international" culture. For example, in Japan, traditional Japanese music, art, clothing, and entertainment has been almost replaced by Western culture.
Artistic Modernism	20 th Century art that focuses on non-representative art. Think Picasso and Jackson Pollock; Cubism was inspired by African masks